

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 32

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**Bello Horizonte:**

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2 a.m. and 11 p.m.—the latter a mixed train.

**Petropolis:**

Breno leaves the Petropolis at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., on all other routes passengers should take the hour train at the Central Railway station at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis the train leaves at 7 a.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, and the "all night" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the train leaves the Petropolis at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

**Nova Friburgo:**

Breno leaves the Praça das Marujas at 5 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Léo. poldina Railway (Sant' Anna de Marujas). Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marujas at 5 p.m., thence leaves Rio at 7 p.m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6 p.m.

**Corcovado:**

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rosa Cosmo Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. and 5 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., and at 1 a.m. and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m., 12 p.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Itahy (opposite Estação). H. Moore, Petropolis.

EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 19 de Março. HUBERT SIEBER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itahy (opposite Estação). H. Moore.

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for regular services, but will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Cadeado, Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cadeado. English services at 10 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting services Thursday, 7 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a.m. at Padre Carlos. Sunday school 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO H. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Caiuá 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Esquadro do Riachuelo. Services: SUNDAYS 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

**Professional Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCIANT, Rua do Oitavio, No. 55.

Dr. Haveburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 80, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

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**Miscellaneous.**

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RIO BRAZIL'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6 p.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolai A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The United States minister to Uruguay and Paraguay is now visiting the last named country.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that the impending revolutionary invasion of Uruguay will take place between the 15th and 20th inst. It is stated that the revolutionary government will be established at Salto.

—Eight years ago the political career of General Roca seemed to have come to an end; and now there are reasons for supposing that it is only about to begin in real earnest. Of the men who stood more or less on the same plane as himself eight years ago, he is the only one left with an increased political prestige. Alem and Del Valle are dead. Dr. Pellegrini is in Europe poor in health, he regret to say, but poorer still in the fame of statesmanship. General Mitre has won many moral victories and pulled many Rosista chessmen out of the fire, and he now fills with honour the presidency of the senate—a post which may be regarded as a crumb that General Roca has swept condescendingly from his political table. Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen is governor of the province—owing to the benign toleration of General Roca. Don B. Iturraspe is governor of Santa Fe, also by the grace of the General. And the quiet gentleman who sighs for the departed glory of other days in the retirement of his estancia at Arrecifes (Juares Celman) is only one of the many political scapegoats or victims that have been crushed beneath the car of the Argentine juggernaut. Roca rules the roost. He has boasted and smoked them all. We are not of this. We are sorry for the sake of the country. But we are not sorry for the sake of the poor, overrated men of straw who in the last eight years have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. —Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—Gloomy forebodings have been indulged in by some with regard to the health of the port, when the docks of Buenos Aires are completed and in full working order. It has been prophesied that owing to the absence of any current the foul water will remain stagnant in the docks, and decompose in the summer sun. Hence it is cheerfully anticipated that some fearful epidemic will one day break out in the city, to justify the critics of the Malboro port. We cannot confess to sharing these fears to the full: we doubt very much the statement that the rise and fall of the tide does nothing to change the water. It is hardly credible that the sea water simply shifts back and forwards, sometimes in and sometimes out of the dock. But this is no reason why the sanitary service in the port should be neglected. It is obviously inadmissible that the steamers in port should get rid of their refuse by simply throwing it overboard. To prevent this a sanitary service has been established; but this sanitary service wants some active reinforcement. The statement is proved by the complaint which has been lodged, that two of the Grange boats were left entirely unattended, one of them for three days, and the other for eight. If the matter is not attended to, we may have an epidemic, starting aboard one of our steamers; but the fault will not be that of the steamer, nor yet that of the port, but of the sanitary service. If a fine is imposed on any Captain for infringement of the rule obliging him to have the refuse discharged by the sanitary service, and not into the dock, it is equally fitting that a fine should be imposed on the sanitary officials who neglect their duty. —Review, Buenos Aires.

**AFTER SANTIAGO.****«FIGHTING BOB» EVANS REPORTS.**

Captain Evans has given the following account of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron:—The «Iowa» was first headed so as to keep the «Maria Teresa» on her starboard bow. We hoped to ram one of the leading ships, but it soon became obviously impossible to do so on account of the superior speed of the Spaniards.

During the firing between the «Iowa» and the destroyers, one of the latter sent a shell within a few feet of my head. I said to Executive Officer Rogers, «That little chap has got a lot of cheek.» Rogers shouted back, «He shoots very well all the same.»

Fifty minutes after the first shot had been fired the «Vizcaya» put her helm to port with a great thrust of flame issuing from the after part of the vessel. She headed slowly for the rocks of Asenderos, where she stranded.

As it was apparent that the «Iowa» could not possibly catch the «Colon» and that the «Oregon» and «Brooklyn» undoubtedly would, and as the fast «New York» was also on her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered, and ordered the guns to fire the twelve or fifteen hundred Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors.

I therefore headed for the «Vizcaya» which was now burning furiously fore and aft. When the «Iowa» had come in as far as the depth of the water permitted, I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the unfortunate Spaniards, who were drowning by dozens or roasting on the decks.

I soon discovered that the Cubans from the shore were firing on the men who were struggling in the water after having surrendered to us. This I immediately stopped. My boats crews worked manfully, and succeeded in saving many of the wounded on board. One man clambered up the side of the «Vizcaya» and himself saved three Spaniards from being burnt to death. The smaller magazines of the «Vizcaya» were exploding with magnificent

cloud effects while the boats came alongside, and willing hands were soon helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors on to the «Iowa's» quarterdeck.

All the Spaniards were absolutely naked. Some had their legs torn off by shells, while others were mutilated in very conceivable way. The bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood, and in many cases dead men were lying in their own blood. Five poor chaps died on the way to the «Iowa». They were buried with military honors from our ship.

I saw some examples of heroism, or more properly speaking of discipline and devotion to duty which could never be surpassed. One man of the «Vizcaya» had his left arm almost shot off just below the shoulder. Fragments of it were still hanging by a small piece of skin, but he climbed unaided over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony. Immediately after him came a strong hearty sailor, whose left leg had been shot off above the knee. He was hoisted aboard the «Iowa» in a hammock, but never a whimper came from him.

Gradually mangled bodies and naked though unwounded men were accumulated on board until it would have been difficult to recognise the «Iowa» as a United States battleship. There was blood all over her usually white quarter deck, and 272 naked men were being supplied with water and food by those who a few minutes before had been using a rapid fire battery on them.

Finally to the «Iowa» came a boat with Captain Eulate, of the «Vizcaya», for whom a chair was lowered over the side, as he was evidently wounded. A captain's guard of marines was drawn up on the quarter deck ready to salute him. I stood waiting to welcome him. As the chair was placed on deck the marines presented arms. Captain Eulate slowly raised himself from the chair and saluted me with grave dignity. He unbuttoned his sword-belt, and holding the hilt of his sword before him, kissed it reverently, tear streaming from his eyes. He then surrendered the sword to me, but, of course, I declined to receive it. When the crew of the «Iowa» saw this they cheered like wild men. Just as I started to take Captain Eulate into my cabin in order to allow the doctors to examine his wounds, the magazines of the «Vizcaya» exploded with a tremendous noise and a huge burst of flame. Captain Eulate, extending his hands, said:—«Adios, «Vizcaya»; there goes my beautiful ship, captain.» And so we went into the cabin, where the doctors dressed his three wounds.

Meantime, thirty officers of the «Vizcaya» had been picked up, besides 272 of the crew. Our ward-room and steerage officers gave up their state-rooms, and furnished food, clothing, and tobacco to the naked officers of the «Vizcaya», and the paymaster issued uniforms to the naked sailors. Each man was given all the corned beef, coffee, and hard tack he could eat. The war had assumed another aspect.

As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I next ran down to them. I found the «GloUCESTER» with Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers on board, and also a large number of wounded, some of whom were frightfully mangled. Many of the Spaniards had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans.

The «Harvard» came off, and I requested Captain Cotton to go in and take off the crews of the «Maria Teresa» and «Oquendo». By midnight the «Harvard» had 570 prisoners aboard. A great number of them were wounded. For courage and dash there is no parallel to this action of the Spanish admiral. He came as he knew to absolute destruction. There was one single hope, and that was that the «Colon» would steam faster than the «Brooklyn».

I took Admiral Cervera aboard the «Iowa» from the «GloUCESTER», which had rescued him from death, and received him with a full admiral's guard. The crew of the «Iowa» crowded aft over the turrets, half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side. He was bareheaded, and over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel borrowed from Lieut. Commander Wainwright. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera is every inch an admiral.

The officers of the «Vizcaya», when questioned, said they simply could not hold the crews to the guns on account of the rapid fire at the Americans. The decks were flooded with water from the fire hose, mingled with blood, in which floated fragments of bodies.

A twelve-inch shell from the «Iowa» exploded a torpedo in the «Vizcaya's» bow, blowing twenty men against the deck above, whence they dropped dead and mangled into the fire which had at once started below.

The torpedo boat «Brisson» was sent by the flagship to help the «Iowa» to rescue the «Vizcaya's» crew. A terrible sight met their gaze. The flames leaping out of the huge shot-holes of the «Vizcaya's» sides licked the hissing decks where the wounded men were dripping for help. Between the frequent explosions came the awful cries and groans of the men pained below.

During his stay on the «Iowa» Admiral Cervera endeavored himself to all on board. The Spaniards say no torpedo boats ever came out of the harbor to attack Admiral Sampson's vessels, but they kept guard every minute inside the harbor. In the engagement the «Indiana» was hit only twice, the «Oregon» thrice, and the «Iowa» nine times.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calvi 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 175.)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin  
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 50, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

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Branches at:

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The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

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Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FR 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

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 Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for  
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-  
 acts every description of banking business.

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Manager.

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These wonderful pills, so useful and  
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
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 where a post-office exists; the manufac-  
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 to any given address, if accompanied by  
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 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
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**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense. . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 80th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro,  
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Parties to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental  
 Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is  
 sold by personally interviewing customers and securing  
 orders for shipment. Correspondence with us  
 must be in English. Liberal pay. A great oppor-  
 tunity.

G. A. CORTIS & Co.  
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**S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.**

Fillydye had just come in from a month's  
 trip to Minas, and we were by way of being  
 vigilant to see him.

"What's the news in S. Paulo?" he asked.  
 Creepcraw and I looked at one another.

"News? What? There is none; there never is,"  
 growled Creepcraw.

"Oh yes, there is, through," I disputed. I  
 make a point of disagreeing with him, and  
 indeed with everybody else, when possible—  
 which is usually is. The habit fosters discus-  
 sion, and discussion enlarges the mind.

Creepcraw frowned, and lit his pipe at the  
 candle.

"All right," he said, "you tell him the news,  
 then."

"Well, first of all," said I, "according to the  
 Rio News of 26th July, the American nation  
 intends to annex, as part of the spoils of war,  
 the whole quality of generosity in the handling  
 of fallen enemies! Any European nation  
 attempting to set up a claim will be treated  
 with cold disdain."

"Nonsense," said Creepcraw, "they would  
 never be so ungenerous."

"Why should they not?" exclaimed I with  
 some warmth. "Look at the facts as stated.  
 Having conquered a Spanish army of, I  
 believe, about 20,000 men, what did they do?  
 Why, they first soothed their wounded pride,  
 and made them forget that they were  
 conquered!"

"Same as they did the niggers in Georgia,"  
 interrupted Fillydye, beginning to sing:  
 "Surely could they be restrained from bursting into  
 tears."

"While we were marching through Georgia,"  
 Fillydye, said I impatiently, "if you  
 will talk less, and drink more, you would be  
 a more useful member of society. How on  
 earth am I to tell you the news if you do all  
 the talking?"

"Right you are," said Fillydye. "But you  
 won't persuade me to believe that the Ameri-  
 cans, as a nation, love a nigger better than  
 they do a Spaniard; or care any more about a  
 Spaniard than—than—a photogenic  
 process cares about her chimney!"

"That only makes their conduct the more  
 generous," I rejoined. "But that is not all.  
 I have a copy of the Century magazine by  
 which you will see that the New York fire  
 brigade is braver and more efficient than any  
 other fire brigade in the world." Moreover I  
 have a copy of Munsey's magazine which  
 complains that the American government does  
 not pay the American minister in London a  
 sufficiently generous salary to enable him to  
 live in a style befitting the representative of  
 the greatest nation on earth! Take off your  
 hats, gentlemen, I continued enthusiastically,  
 for the Flag is passing by."

"But what about the Spaniards?" asked  
 Fillydye, when he had finished with his hat.

"Ah, to be sure. Well they are chartering  
 Spanish steamers, and sending the 20,000  
 Spanish soldiers they have just had the devil's  
 own job to capture, back to Spain free of  
 expense; the steamers are to be afterwards  
 employed I notice in paying an American  
 commerce; the soldiers, now experienced  
 veterans, to fire once more on American  
 mother's sons,—to stand behind earthworks  
 and barbed wire, and blow American volunteers

\* The names of its most distinguished heroes are  
 Koney, Meagher, Donoherty, Brennan, Aherne,  
 Dennis, the Quinn, Sheridan, O'Connell,  
 and Murphy. See Century Magazine February 1898.

to shreds and tatters with round shot and  
 shrapnel. If that be not generosity, what is  
 it? I enquired triumphantly. "Great Britain  
 is not an ungenerous foe, but she never did  
 such a thing as that."

"If should think not," indeed," granted Creep-  
 crawl. "Dewdrop," he continued, "looking  
 fixedly at me with his stupid sleepy eyes, who  
 suppose the American government is—"

"—off its chump?" suggested Fillydye.  
 "—quite so generous as all that?" concluded  
 Creepcraw, sternly ignoring his interrupter.

"One of two things is certain. Either the  
 American government 'repatriated' those  
 troops from policy—not generosity—or it is  
 trifling with its responsibilities to the Ameri-  
 can nation,—which, I take it, is one of the  
 question."

"Better change the subject I think."

"I think so too," said Fillydye. "Tell me  
 some São Paulo news."

"The B. C. A. has got his V. C. said I."

"Indeed. What fact?" exclaimed Fillydye.

"Gallantry in saving the life of the B. M. on a  
 recent occasion at the Roastheefery. It appears  
 he dressed up a dummy to represent the  
 B. M. at the fatal banquet. Like as life it  
 was, they say; could do everything but speak.

"Menture the real B. M. was skulking east-  
 ward; never stopped till he reached London,  
 ran up the V. O. stairs three at a time, and  
 tumbled breathless into the arms of the  
 Marquess of Salisbury. 'Knight him, my liege,  
 knight him, he deserves it,' gasped the B. M.

"The punishment seems a severe one," said  
 his lordship, pensively; "but who is the man,  
 and what has he done to offend you?"

The B. M. was once more speechless.

"You are unwell," said the Marquess kindly,  
 as he took his coronet down from the ac-  
 customed peg, and put it on his head. 'Let  
 me offer you a stimulant!'"

"My lord, the carriage waits," said a pam-  
 pered man, entering at the moment. The  
 two diplomats descended the stair.

A moment later, "Where to, my lord?" asked  
 the footman, as he slammed the door of the  
 coach and six.

"The Duck and Crutches," murmured his  
 lordship, as he groped for his jewelled cigar  
 case; "their fourpenny is excellent."

And this was how the B. C. A. got his V. C.

Creepcraw smoked hard.

"Run thing about that Roastheefery," he  
 said at last; "nobody seems able to escape it.  
 Sacrificed another gentle victim a week or  
 two since—ch, Dewdrop? Distinguished rail-  
 way director, Laceria Borgia banquet—  
 goose and poultry generally, grapes à la Esop,  
 whose juice, whether sour or not, was much  
 appreciated by the junior engineers."

"Any speeches?" asked Fillydye.

"Rather! One man made four in Portuguese,  
 and so long that, by the time he had finished,  
 the company got hungry again, and, beginning  
 at the dessert, worked its way back to the  
 caviare. Some one was going to remonstrate.

"Oh never mind him," says the guest of the  
 evening, "it's only his permanent way!"

"Your remark," said Fillydye, who had been  
 reading the New History of Sandford and  
 Merton in the train, reminds me of the old  
 English story of 'Ye Foxe and Ye Forder,'  
 which, as you have not yet heard it, I shall  
 now proceed to narrate. You must know,  
 then, that a certain Fox, having travelled a  
 long way, arrived faint and weary at the banks  
 (across) of a Ford which he had to pass on  
 the way home. Knight was settling down in  
 a wonderful manner, and all nature was  
 snoozing.

"Can I get over you?" asked the Fox, ad-  
 dressing the Ford.

"Not if I know it," replied the Ford. "You  
 want to get over me, I suppose?"

"I do," said the Fox.

"Then beware, Fox, for the Sportsman is  
 after you!"

"Ah, sir Ford, you wish to make game of  
 me, then? You may be deep, Ford, but I am  
 deeper," quoth the Fox. "Fidels!"

"Promp!"

"Alerte!"

"Alarma," said Fidels, who, like myself,  
 is a man of ponderous attainments. "Quil est  
 materia?"

"Can't you see the traffic is stopped?"

"Not at all," said Fidels. "Shall I get you  
 a special?"

"Where? How?" asked the Fox.

"Wait? How?" repeated Fidels. "Ah, of  
 course, I understand."

Off he rushed to the Chief Stables, and or-  
 dered a cab; then he flew to the architect's  
 office, and called the Driver.

The Fox entered the vehicle.

"Driver," he shouted, "set up to your name!"

"What the deuce are you falling at?"

"There is no oil in the lamp, sir," said the  
 Driver.

"Ho! the lamp," cried the Fox; "turn on  
 the electric light then! You don't take me  
 for a foolish Vi du you?"

Off they went at a furious pace. "Ha ha!"  
 chuckled the Fox as he settled himself back  
 among the luxurious cushions of the *carru do  
 papa*, the Sportsman will draw blank to day,  
 for what I cannot get over I can always get  
 round!"

But this presumptuous elation was not just-  
 ified by the event; for the Sportsman, appear-  
 ing suddenly on the scene accompanied by a  
 lot of jolly dogs, begged him after a while to  
 round the corner.

"Moral. Never meet the Devil till he comes  
 round the corner."

"NEXT," called Creepcraw in command-  
 ing tones.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 5th Aug. 1898.





## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

Aug. 3.—Three other brigades have been landed in Puerto Rico, and General Miles is rapidly advancing on San Juan at the head of his troops. The attack on the town is said to be imminent.

The latest news from the Philippines is that the Tagalo chief Aguinaldo is doing all in his power to thwart the supposed intentions of the United States in the Philippine islands, and has announced his intention of occupying Manila at once. To this both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt are firmly opposed.

General Fitzhugh Lee, the former congressional in Havana, has been nominated to command the 7th army corps that is to go to the Philippines after the signing of the treaty of peace.

The secretary of war has ordered a strict enquiry into the question as to who was responsible for the delay in transporting the wounded Americans home after the battles of Santiago.

In the hospitals of Santiago there are 3,379 attacked with fever of various kinds and 1,060 sick from other causes. Since the last report there were 679 additional cases of fever, and the same number of cured. 15 deaths occurred.

M. Canibon this evening presented the reply of the Spanish government to the ultimatum of President McKinley. The reply is said to be definite and conciliatory, as was expected.

General Brooke arrived at Ponce accompanied by several exiles from Puerto Rico who received an enthusiastic ovation on their return.

The "Saint Paul" took Garayama in Puerto Rico without any resistance having been made. The people hoisted the American flag immediately by the Spanish flag, vacated the town and before the Americans came up to occupy it.

Aug. 4.—The Governor of Manzanillo has proposed to Cárdena Green the terms on which he will surrender the town, the principal being permission to leave with the honors of war.

The "St. Paul" and "St. Louis" are to be returned to the American Company as their services as armed transports are no longer required.

Many of the rich people of Havana who took refuge in the Isla de Pinos are being scourged by small pox, yellow fever and want of food, and hundreds are dying daily.

Suspension of hostilities is expected in view of the peace negotiations.

Aug. 5.—The Tagalo leader, Aguinaldo, is pressing, through the British consul in Manila, his demands to know the intentions of the American government as to the Philippines.

General Merritt has informed his government that the "Infanta Maria Teresa" has been floated off Cavite.

Aug. 6.—Constant disembarkations of American troops are taking place at Puerto Rico. General Brooke has taken possession of Arroyo being supported by the guns of the fleet.

M. Canibon has announced that he expects no definite reply to the American demands recently sent for at least a week.

## Spain.

Aug. 3.—The terms of peace have now been published in Madrid. President McKinley exacts the independence of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico and the adjacent islands, the cession of Manila and its bay (which should have been the whole island of Luzon), the cession of one of the Caroline Islands, the cession of one of the Ladrones Islands, the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico within 24 hours from the signing of the treaty, and the appointment of a mixed commission to regulate the question of the Cuban debt.

The Spanish press have been forbidden to publish any news or views on the subject of the peace negotiations unless these have been approved by the government censors. The government maintains an almost absolute reserve.

Telegrams from Santiago say the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners has commenced.

The liquidations at the end of July on the Spanish Exchange have shown many financial failures. Several defaulters have fled the country and others have committed suicide.

The Imperial says that the news of the death of Prince Bismarck was received in Havana with sorrow and funeral solaces were fired.

In Havana the organization of soup kitchens is being actively carried on, the starving poor receiving 20,000 free rations daily.

Sr. Sagasta has consulted the leaders of all political parties in Spain on the subject of the terms of peace.

Aug. 4.—The Spanish government is said to have agreed to all the American demands with the exception of making itself responsible for the existing Cuban debt. The ministry also claim indemnification for all the military stores at present existing in Cuba.

Sagasta has called Weyler, Polveja and Chinchilla to a special conference, re peace.

Aug. 5.—General Weyler refused to be present at the meeting with Sagasta, the prime minister. All the other generals voted in favor of peace.

Telegrams from Santiago are published in the Madrid papers saying that there are 6,000 Spanish prisoners sick there, and entirely unprovided with beds or medicines.

The deliberations of the cabinet are conducted with the utmost secrecy, but the rumor runs that a hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations.

## Great Britain.

Aug. 3.—Telegrams from Washington published in London, say that the U. S. government is discussing the formation of armies of occupation after the treaty of peace to be distributed as follows: Cuba, 50,000 men; Philippines, 30,000; Puerto Rico, 20,000.

## Germany.

Aug. 3.—The funeral of Bismarck will take place on Saturday next. The great heat of the season has necessitated the hurrying on of the interment.

As was to be expected the "Vorwärts," as a socialist organ, has made a stirring commentary on Bismarck's life work, under the guise of fair comment in the presence of death. It characterizes Bismarck as a great man whose brute force could be used, as weak against moral and intellectual ideas in support of its arguments. It imprecated France only to make Russia a power in European affairs.

The Emperor has followed up his visit to the death bed of the great chancellor, by writing to his family and declaring that Germany can never forget the services of Bismarck.

Aug. 5.—The funeral of Bismarck, though of simple form was of a most impressive nature. The Emperor and Empress were present. The eulogy of the illustrious statesman was eloquently delivered by Minister Faber.

Aug. 6.—The greatest excitement exists amongst politicians to find out what has become of Bismarck's memoirs. People generally hope they have been destroyed for reasons of state, while they are said by some to be in Stuttgart, and by others in the Bank of England for greater security.

## THE NATIONAL MINT.

In response to a complimentary visit and letter from Dr. Emmele-Schwarz, director of the national mint, the United States minister visited that important establishment a few days since and then sent to its director the following sympathetic letter.

To Doctor Emmele-Schwarz,

Director of the Mint, Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sir:—

Your kind visit and letter gave me genuine pleasure. To acknowledge the latter I have waited till I could visit your important institution. Now I can speak with both understanding and admiration of the work you so creditably direct. While I was gratified to see the results of the artistic training given your employees, I was even more pleased to notice in every department of your bureau the discipline of the boys there being instructed. Your system of giving educational opportunities to orphan and waifs in non-economic state institution is unique. Equally admirable is your happy combination of patriotic philanthropy with instruction in the practical arts and in manual mechanism. After a visit to the Mint at Rio de Janeiro no one can doubt the favor of your organization for the founders and preservers of our nation to whom your address eloquently refers. By playing every where in this bureau of engraving the images in bronze and the portraits in steel of North American heroes from Washington to McKinley, you have doubtless inspired many poor boys to read the stories and to emulate the deeds of our great men. When, at my request, you vouchsafed those lads a half holiday, "to remind them" as you kindly put it, "pleasantly of the American minister's visit," I saw in many eyes that greeted me the fire of a genius, which, if directed by you, will through art or statecraft, add lustre to Brazilian history. Your good work may develop another Benvenuto Cellini or an Albrecht Dürer. There may be among those boys some with the noble possibilities of a Lincoln or a Garfield. The day of brilliant achievements for the Brazils seems at hand. If so, you are furnishing the gifted youth incentive and opportunity.

I admired the medals, the stamps and the drawings of the Mint, but above all the typical Brazilian courtesy of its officers.

Let me renew to you my assurances of sincere good will, with which,

I am,

Yours very respectfully,

Charles Page Bryan.

## CRICKET.

## CLUB BRAZILERO DE CRICKET, v. UNITED BANKS.

This match was played on the Paysandu ground on Sunday 31st ulto. The pitch was very hard and fast, but humped a little. The batting was very good although the scores were low, but the day was pre-eminently a bowler's day, Brooking and Jackson doing excellent work for the Banks, and R. H. Robinson and Smythe standing out conspicuously bowling for the Club. Bowling left-handed overhand balls breaking from the leg, Robinson proved himself a terror to the batsmen, as they had to hit high and be caught, defend their wickets by blocks that made no runs, or miss and get their middle stump down. In the first innings, Robinson scored 6 wickets for 2 runs, although 9 runs were scored against him in the whole innings when Wilnot hampered the bat. This cricket gave a fine illustration of pluck and endurance. Fighting a drive from E. V. Morrissey, Wilnot had his ankle badly hurt by the ball, but he

pluckily hopped to the wicket with the assistance of Conolly's strong arm, and scored 5 runs from Robinson's bowling. Conolly kindly doing his runs. The Club scoring 49 in the first innings were lucky in dismissing the Banks for 54. In the second innings, good steady cricket was displayed throughout, but the club could not follow up its advantage and succumbed to the bowling of Brooking and Jackson for 21 runs. The Banks had 37 to get to win, and easily accomplished the feat. Conolly, Brooking and Jackson made the runs between them by some heavy driving in the run of the evening. At five o'clock stumps were drawn, the Banks carrying their score to 88 for 4 wickets.

The match excited great interest amongst the spectators who were watching the game from the pavilion and the shade of the lovely palms. Among these we noticed Mr H. O. Robinson and the Misses Robinson, Mrs. O. H. Wilnot, Miss Sheppard, Miss Messon, Miss Bagley, Miss Chavener, the Misses Wildson (3), Mr. and Mrs. Linourenzo Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Bann, Mrs. and the Misses Mawson, the Misses Fairbairn, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Ridgeway, and many others whose names were not obtained.

Mrs. Hardwicke and Mande acted as umpires, and gave the fullest satisfaction. Tea was provided for the ladies during the afternoon.

The scores were as follow:

## CLUB BRAZILERO DE CRICKET.

1st Innings	
W. Morrissey, b. Brooking.....	0
E. V. Morrissey, b. Brooking.....	9
C. I. Robinson, b. Brooking.....	1
H. J. Reeves, b. Brooking.....	1
V. Talon, run out.....	1
G. H. Unwin, c. Hargreaves, b. Brooking.....	6
A. Smythe, b. Brooking.....	11
M. Morrissey, c. Francis, b. Brooking.....	1
R. H. Robinson, c. C. A. Conolly.....	0
A. C. Skeg, not out.....	7
W. L. Gibbs, b. C. A. Conolly.....	1
Extras.....	8
Total.....	49

2nd Innings	
W. Morrissey, c. J. Mawson, b. Brooking.....	5
E. V. Morrissey, b. Jackson.....	2
C. I. Robinson, b. Brooking.....	0
H. J. Reeves, c. Hargreaves, b. Brooking.....	3
V. Talon, b. Brooking.....	3
G. H. Unwin, b. Jackson.....	9
A. Smythe, c. E. and J. Jackson.....	0
M. Morrissey, b. L. W. h. Brooking.....	1
R. H. Robinson, c. Jackson, b. Brooking.....	1
A. C. Skeg, not out.....	0
W. L. Gibbs, b. L. W. h. Jackson.....	0
Extras.....	1
Total.....	21

## UNITED BANKS.

1st Innings	
C. A. Conolly, b. W. Morrissey.....	1
R. A. Brooking, b. Morrissey.....	1
N. Jackson, c. Smythe, b. R. H. Robinson.....	15
H. Lomas, b. Smythe.....	0
R. Roberts, b. R. H. Robinson.....	1
J. Mawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....	3
C. B. Mawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....	1
Yonke, c. Unwin, b. R. H. Robinson.....	1
S. Francis, run out.....	3
H. Hargreaves, b. R. H. Robinson.....	0
G. Wilnot, not out.....	5
Extras.....	5
Total.....	24

2nd Innings	
C. A. Conolly, c. Unwin, b. Robinson.....	14
R. A. Brooking, b. Gibbs.....	14
N. Jackson, not out.....	21
G. H. Lomas, b. Gibbs.....	6
R. Roberts, b. R. H. Robinson.....	6
J. Mawson, did not bat.....	11
C. B. Mawson, did not bat.....	0
Yonke, did not bat.....	0
S. Francis, did not bat.....	0
H. Hargreaves, did not bat.....	0
G. Wilnot, did not bat.....	3
Extras.....	1
Total.....	59

## LONDON &amp; BRAZILIAN BANK vs. BRITISH BANK.

The above match took place at Leirahy on Sunday 1st and resulted in a win for the latter Bank by 7 wickets and 42 runs. The following of the London & Brazilian team was very poor whilst that of their opponents was just the reverse and went a long way towards their victory.

Mrs. Gibbard and Mrs. Rolls very kindly presided at the tea table.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK.	
1st Innings	
J. B. Mawson, b. Mawson.....	2
F. R. Prior, c. Roberts, b. Mawson.....	0
R. Brooking, c. Evers, b. ".....	15
E. M. Duffel, b. ".....	1
G. W. R. Als, b. Roberts.....	0
P. Barry, b. ".....	0
A. Blake, b. ".....	0
M. Edwards, b. Mawson.....	0
A. M. Hadden, not out.....	3
E. Bailey, b. E. Roberts.....	0
J. Cooper, b. Roberts.....	0
Extras.....	6
Total.....	28

## 2nd Innings.

J. B. Mawson, b. w. b. Mawson.....	4
F. R. Prior, b. Roberts.....	0
R. Brooking, b. Roberts.....	3
R. M. Duffel, b. Roberts.....	0
O. W. R. Als, b. Mawson.....	14
P. Barry, not out.....	0
A. Blake, c. and b. Roberts.....	4
M. Edwards, b. Roberts.....	0
M. Hadden, b. Roberts.....	5
E. Bailey, run out.....	1
J. Cooper, b. Roberts.....	2
Extras.....	4
Total.....	37

## BRITISH BANK.

1st Innings	
S. E. Evill, b. Mawson.....	2
E. Roberts, b. Brooking.....	5
H. Smythe, b. ".....	1
C. B. Mawson, not out.....	32
T. R. Gibbard, b. Brooking.....	1
H. Evers, b. Mawson.....	1
R. Robinson, b. Brooking.....	1
J. J. Lomas, b. Mawson.....	2
C. S. Smith, b. Brooking.....	0
C. Nigro, b. ".....	5
Extras.....	6
Total.....	49

2nd Innings	
S. E. Evill, c. Hadden, b. Brooking.....	9
E. Roberts, b. Brooking.....	4
H. Smythe, did not bat.....	0
C. B. Mawson, did not bat.....	36
T. R. Gibbard, not out.....	0
H. Evers, not out.....	0
C. R. Robinson, did not bat.....	0
J. J. Lomas, c. Blake, b. Brooking.....	1
C. S. Smith, did not bat.....	0
C. Nigro, did not bat.....	8
Extras.....	8
Total (5 wickets).....	59

## ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The 15th inst. is going to be a record day in our sporting matters in Rio. The annual sports are to come off on the R. C. & A. A. new grounds at San Domingos, and a large gathering is expected to see our young athletes on their mettle. Admission to the grounds will only be 25000 per head, and seats on the chairs and benches the spreading mango trees can be obtained for an extra 25000. The events, as will be seen from the list we give below, will commence at 11 a.m. and finish before 5 p.m. to allow people from this side to cross the water in time for dinner. Many families are, however, not likely to require dinner as they will be able to procure arrangements being made for supping under the trees on the grounds. The events are all to come off *lempa high*, and the unfortunate competitor who is not on hand to the tick will get left. It has been arranged to ring a bell five minutes before each event, so the impatient on will have no excuse. The number of chairs is limited, and those who wish to secure them should take time by the forelock in advance tickets from the Hon. secretaries, Messrs. Gray H. Unwin and H. L. Wheatley at 150, Rua da Quitanda.

The programme of the sports is as follows:

- 11.00 1st heat 100 yards Flat Race (Members only).
- 11.15 2nd heat 100 yards Flat Race. Do.
- 11.30 Throwing the Cricket Ball. Do.
- 12.00 Long Jump. Do.
- 12.30 220 yards Handicap. Open.
- 12.45 Bicycle Race. 1 mile. Members only.
- 1.00 High Jump. Do.
- 1.30 100 yards Flat Race (Amateurs). Do.
- 1.45 Boys' Race under 14 Handicap. Entries close on the ground.
- 2.00 Hurdle Race. 10 flights (20 yds.) Members only.
- 2.15 Girls' Race under 14 Handicap. Entries close on the ground.
- 2.30 Quarter mile Flat Race. Members only.
- 2.45 Marital M's Race (H'cap). Entries close on the ground.
- 3.00 Putting the Weight (16 lbs.) Members only.
- 3.30 50 mile Flat Race (scratch). Open.
- 3.45 Sack Race. Members only.
- 4.00 Consolation Race.
- 4.15 Presentation of prizes by Mrs. Geo. E. Cox.

## CRICKET.

A match has been definitely arranged between Rio de Janeiro and the State of São Paulo, the match to be played here on the 7th and 8th September next. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee composed as follows: Messrs. F. S. Yonke, H. L. Wheatley, H. J. Reeves, A. Amaral and G. H. Unwin (Hon. Sec.). Cricket in Santos and São Paulo is very much on the decline this year and it is therefore confidently expected that a good game will result.

## BASEBALL.

We regret to learn that owing to the fixtures of the athletic clubs in Rio, it has been found impossible to arrange a near date to play a return match in Petropolis. This is a great pity inasmuch as now that the war is well nigh over, we should like to see the Rio clubs with sufficient practice to put the teams of the American ships of war on their mettle when they next revisit these waters. To meet them with deadly cannon balls is one thing, but to meet them in a friendly game of baseball is another, and at baseball we should like to see the Rio cricketers beat the visitors of Cavite and Santiago. In any other way, God forbid!

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial reports and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash must be paid in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 9th, 1898.

It is a curious coincidence that on Saturday last the four leading morning newspapers of this capital all published severe criticisms on the two houses of congress for their signal failure to occupy themselves with the regular legislative work of the session. Three-fourths of the ordinary session have been consumed in counting the votes cast in the last presidential election, in discussing the petition for licence to prosecute certain members for complicity in conspiracy and murder, which was refused, and in wrangles and fruitless discussions over matters of slight importance. So impotent has this congress shown itself that even its friends can no longer excuse and defend it! Our readers will remember that we have again and again criticised the apathy and incapacity of these legislators who year after year fritter away valuable time in empty chatter and then impose upon the country the costs of repeated extensions of the session to complete the regular routine work for which they were called together. There is cause for suspicion that these unfaithful servants are not altogether free from a mercenary object in these extensions, for they are generally men to whom a salary of 75\$ a day is worth musing. But even were the country able to pay the extra cost, the morality of the transaction deserves nothing but unqualified censure. It is an act of bad faith and a corrupt use of the public money. And for those members who spend the greater part of their time in publishing newspapers, or in the exercise of business and professional duties, or in loafing about the cafés and streets, instead of attending the sessions, the case is even worse. To speak plainly—as we usually do—their conduct is dishonest and dishonorable in every sense of the term. They accept a responsible mandate. They accept pay for its execution, and then they deliberately avoid the work and employ their time in doing something else. There are no separate rules of morality in this world for the private citizen and the public official. What is immoral and reprehensible in the ordinary avocations of life, is equally so in public life. And the evil is all the greater, because its effects are more widely distributed and the responsibility is greater. We like the *Journal do Commercio's* suggestion that the subsidies of congressmen should be paid by the states. This is logical as well as good policy. These legislators represent the states and not the nation, and logically they should be paid by those by whom they are employed. In addition to this they should be paid only for the ordinary session and for actual daily attendance, or, still better, they should be paid a fixed sum for the session, subject to reductions for non-attendance. And if the present mischievous tendency for devoting time to other employments continues, then the offending member should be required to choose between his public duties and his private occupation. In no case should he be permitted

to edit a newspaper, or practise in the courts, or manage a bank, while congress is in session. And no member should be permitted to retain his commission in the army, or navy, or to retain any public official position, after his election to either house. The time and abilities of every member should be directed solely to the work of framing laws, and to the highly-important task of regulating the public services, together with the receipts and expenditures of the government. It is for these important services that they are chosen, and it is decidedly immoral for them to either shirk the work, or to divide the time with private occupations.

It seems to us that Deputy Serzedello has sketched upon a very important question. He says that the nominal strength of the army is 25,000 men, but that the actual number is only 12,000 men. How, then, he inquires, is the appropriation of \$8,000,000 expended? That question covers a very important point. The taxpayers are paying for an army of 25,000 men, while the number in service does not exceed 12,000. Who gets the money? Let us know about these skeleton battalions and these fully paid officers who have nothing to do?

We can very readily understand the theoretical indignation of *The Brazilian Review* over our comments upon the recent banquet to the minister of finance, but we fail to understand how unconscious he is of the absurdity of these blind rushes at the imaginary foes of his eminent and illustrious patron. *The Review* is printed at the national printing office, and the favor must be heaped, but this surely does not compel our neighbor to make ridiculous accusations, nor to deny facts. We very much doubted the widely-published assertion that the banquet was given by the national and foreign commercial houses of this city, and we quoted a statement made by the *Notícia* in which Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, of the *Journal do Commercio* was complimented as the initiator and one of the principal organizers of the festival. The success of the event was very much to Dr. Rodrigues' credit, and he didn't deny his part in it. He left that for *The Review* to do, and spontaneously has the latter undertaken the job that he charges us with—untruths and chronic quarrelsomeness before investigating the facts. Anticipating some such foolishness we reserved our important witness for the occasion, the staff representative of the *Journal do Commercio*. In replying to a toast in "the press," Dr. Parnianos Palermos said that the task is a difficult one, and would have been more brilliantly executed if to that post had been appointed any illustrious chief, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, to whom is due the initiative of this homage to the minister of finance. Further comment is unnecessary. The editor of *The Review* apparently was not waiting for a quarrel, in a matter which did not concern him in the least, and has suffered irreparable damage through the unjustified and premature discharge of his weapon. *Reprinted in part.*

## THE HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

As we imagined, the good cause brought together a goodly throng on Thursday night last at Frank Brown's circus. For the good cause, too, Frank Brown provided a first-class show. The reception committee, Messrs. T. C. Jackson, C. E. M. Taylor, A. Roberts, H. W. Stacey, and H. R. Beane, had their hands full, when the people began to arrive, and at 8.30 p. m. the vestibule of the S. Pedro Theatre resounded with so many English voices that it was hard to conceive that we were in Brazil where the English speaking colony is small. It would have been easier to imagine one's self in the vestibule of Covent Garden theatre on an opera night. From all sides of the bay the visitors came, anxious to show by their presence the sympathy that all feel with so excellent an institution as the Strangers' Hospital. We hear that when the Rev. Frivie Cranshaw first conceived the idea of the benefit, he had some slight misgivings as to its success, but Thursday night satisfactorily proved to him and everybody else that when an occasion arises for a display of generosity towards a noble work, our community rises to the occasion. Open handed generosity was shown all round from the first moment the idea was mooted. The boxes on the first tier were snatched up at fancy prices from 100 to 500 milreis. Some of the large firms not only took boxes, but generously purchased seats for their employees. Americans vied with Britishers, and Brazilians vied with both to make the affair a success, and a great success they made it. We do not remember ever having seen such a full gathering of the English-speaking community in Rio. It was so full that a friend from the River Plate called on us next day, and said that making late visits the previous night, he found all the private houses closed, and all the hotels empty of his American friends—all being away at Frank Brown's circus. To meet his people he had to find his way there too. As a remission it was the delightful bit with large circles of friends, as everybody they knew was to be found there, and glad faces wreathed in smiles were seen flitting from box to box during the interval.

Amongst the families present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Landsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Amerson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Robinson and the Misses Robinson (2), Mr. and Mrs. Beane, Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Tross, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cranford, and Miss Jacobs and Mrs. F. J. Robinson and Miss Fiedel Perundio, Mrs. and Miss Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Giband, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pullen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Conceição, Mr. and Mrs. Seeger, Mr. and Mrs. Benest, Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mrs. Dawson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Lamoureux, Mrs. Bisset, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. V. Mendes, Mrs. Mrs. Rols, Mr. and Mrs. Fierz, Mr. and Mrs. Kentish, Mr. D. Watson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Handman, Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Grimsditch and family, and others whose names have escaped us.

Amongst the gentlemen we noticed the Rev. J. Cranshaw, Messrs. C. Borg, H. L. Whedley, H. Hanflick, J. Gordon, A. C. Conolly, T. Campbell, A. Dean, H. Branson, J. C. Rodriguez, H. J. Livings, A. C. Skev, R. Carson, E. Gepp, A. Thomson—but we find these names in our list simply because they were near us. To have made a list of all the names would have been to compile a census return of the whole English-speaking population of Rio. Everybody was there.

Frank Brown always gives a good performance on this occasion, he and his large family excelled themselves. Mlle. Elyna Marasso walked the invisible wire, Loyal did many juggling tricks; a grand tumbling match by the whole corps of clowns was watched with interest and curiosity to know what had become of their spines. Sublime, a magnificent coal black animal, was put through many fine performances which, ridiculous, a cute little pony small enough to pass under his commander's belly. Miss A. Libra gave a fine exhibition on the rolling globe and the clown Para Busto sent the horse into rours as the most elaborate itinerant musician that ever itinerated. Tony did some fine horse-pistol shooting at the musician. He pointed his deadly weapon at the goals in the gallery three times, and the bullets were found to have lodged in the musician's right ear, left ear—and cut-throat. Capt. C. V. and Mr. Bill will have to keep their eye on Tony. Rosita de La Plata on coming in to go through a difficult double act with Loyal was received with great applause. With a grace and a charm and a swing and a dash peculiarly her own, she kept all eyes glued to the ring while she was there. When we were boys the most extraordinary feat in a circus was the key of the elder Cook from the ground on to the back of a horse at full speed. It was a difficult thing to do, but Rosita and Loyal did it every night. They did more on Thursday night for the two jumped on to the same horse, and kept their balance amidst the loudest acclamations of the audience. This was really the principal performance of the first act. We may mention that some of our back-chlor readers have broken out in poetry over the charms of the lady, but as their verses were not as pretty as Rosita de La Plata we have reluctantly been obliged to put them into the waste paper basket. A charming musical performance on bottles, bells and glasses by the Greinetti family succeeded, and then came an interlude of 15 minutes. The visiting crowd from box to box, the merry-sounding, in English, the introductions and could hand-shakings in that pleasant quarter of an hour were worth all the money spent that night. The second part of the performance was magnificent. Rosita de La Plata and Loyal again appeared and were cheered to the echo. Mlle. Elyna Marasso gave a flashing exhibition of bare back horse-manship, or should it be horse-ownership?—but Frank Brown himself entered the ring and dominated the scene. To praise Frank Brown would be as useless as to refine gold or paint the lily white. Again and again the welkin rang with peals of heartiest laughter, and the best tribute that he had given was that of the lady who said her sides were sore from laughing at the antics of Frank Brown and his monkey, and could not have stood another ten minutes without going into hysterics. Everybody was there, everybody was delighted with the performance, and everybody will now be pleased to hear that over 11 centos were gained for the Hospital.

Amongst those who did great service towards the splendid result was a dainty little *hamboniere* in the person of Miss Drisy Pullen, who, with a bewitching timidity sold sweets in the theatre. The proceeds of her tour amounted to 24\$700, and we heartily congratulate the pretty little Dresden-china dinsel on her successful debut as a collector in the cause of suffering humanity. Everybody felt the influence of the object. Even the Gas company and only charged half rates. Fancy, gas company with a heart! Yet here in Rio we have that phenomenon—when the Strangers' Hospital is in question.

The City Club supplied the writers and the refreshments. Not a single nickel was made in profit from the bar, but the beverages were sold first class by all who tried them.

The working committee did well, Frank Brown did better, the English-speaking community did best of all in turning up in such numbers. But what does it matter? Everyone concerned would do the same thing to-morrow for the Strangers' Hospital.

## THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that the British squadron on this station will be in Rio harbor before this issue is in their hands. The *Beagle* came in on the 5th inst. for a few hours, and returned a salute to the *Glauco* under the other ships. *Flora*, *Spencer* and *Basilisk*, were staying for torpedo polo, drills and exercise. The whole squadron is expected to enter the harbours we go to press, and will make a short stay. General regret has been expressed that the officers were not here in time for the Larangeiras club dance, but it is hoped that officers and men will have a chance of being present at the annual sports on the 15th. When a British squadron enters the port of Rio, all the British hearts beat high, and officers and men are sure of a hearty reception. The squadron is under the command of Commodore Charles J. Noreck of H. M. S. *Flora* and our latest Navy List gives the list of officers as follows: H. M. S. *Flora*: Commodore, Charles J. Noreck; Secretary, Victor A. T. Weekes; Commander George Cooper; Lieutenants, Bertram M. Chambers, Thos C. Smythe, Hugh N. G. Sturley, Stephen H. Way; Chaplain, Rev. David Richards, B. A.; Fleet Surgeon, George D. Twigg; Staff Paymaster, Edward H. Trusent; Staff Engineer, Albert E. L. Westaway; Sub-Lieut. Thomas F. Brayshaw; Surgeon, Edwin S. Miller, M. B.; Assistant Paymaster, Charles E. Manning; Engineer, Frederick J. Travis; Assistant Engineers, Lionel W. Swift, Thomas B. Dalgle; Gunners, Thomas Lowman, Al fred Opie; Boatswain, George H. Aldous; Carpenter, Richard T. Kense; Midshipmen, N. W. Diggle, J. M. Barker, A. J. G. Good, M. T. Gepp, A. R. U. Cottrell-Dunier, J. A. Dalgle, C. Clapham, G. B. Harrison, G. I. S. More, B. M. Hawkey; Clerk, Leonard Blackler.

H. M. S. *Scyllar*: Commander Francis W. Keary; Lieutenants, John R. Sagaray, Martin F. Stapleton, William R. Nicholsen; Paymaster, Wingfield W. Alton; Sub-Lieut., Ernest O. Bullen; Surgeon, Frederick Peddar, M. B.; Engineer, Peter T. Crichton; Gunner, John Fildick.

H. M. S. *Basilisk*: Commander, Edward P. Aske; Lieutenants, Charles G. Bolton, Charles W. C. Strickland, Ronald S. J. Wigmore; Staff Surgeon, John Dawson; Paymaster, Charles D. M. Farran; Sub-Lieut. Henry P. Ritchie; Chief Engineer, Junius A. Reynolds; Assistant Engineer, William A. Murray; Gunner, William Hawkins.

H. M. S. *Rangle*: Commander, Douglas A. Gamble; Lieutenants, Charles E. Le Mesurier, Robert N. Lawson, Filamante Arbin, Frederick A. Holloway, Paymaster, Herbert K. Horsey; Surgeon, Joseph B. B. A. M. B.; Chief Engineer, William Ryan; Assistant Engineer, Henry O. Andrews; Gunner, James S. Hicks.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Art. 1.—*Senate*.—The senate unanimously sustained the veto of the prefect of the Federal District to the resolution of the municipal council for granting permission to Domingos Alves Belfiano to appropriate real estate in order to extend Rua Barão de S. Francisco Filho.

Art. 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Bernardo de Mendonça criticised the police report on the disturbances at the Polytechnic School.

Art. 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The committee on legislation reported in favor of approving the acts of the government and its agents under martial law. Deputy Serzedello, in a speech on the army bill, spoke in favor of executing the conscription law. The army, he said, instead of 25,000 enlisted men, which is its nominal strength, has in reality only about 12,000. Moreover the soldiers are never drilled and have no arms, no uniforms and no suitable barracks. He inquired how the appropriation of \$8,000,000 for the war department has been spent. Deputy Mello Rego said that, as the country in its present condition cannot maintain an army of 25,000 men, it would be well to reduce the number of officers. Deputy Coelho Rocha offered an amendment reducing the number of enlisted men from 28,000 to 27,200 and increasing to 1,600 the number of cadets.

Art. 4.—*Senate*.—The senate unanimously adopted a motion for expressing profound sorrow for the death of Prince Bismarck. Senator Bernardo de Mendonça spoke on the disturbances at the Polytechnic School, the assault on Dr. Nelson de Vasconcellos, the threats against a reporter of the *Journal do Brazil* and the arrest of the business manager of the *Tribuna*. The latter, he said, under the pretext of a subpoena, or giving evidence, had been arrested and for no other reason of foot and of communication with his friends. A reporter of the *Tribuna*, he added, had subsequently been assaulted by police detectives.

Art. 5.—*Senate*.—In discussing the navy bill Senator Ottonio offered an amendment reducing the number of national marines to 2,000 and that of naval fusiliers to 400, and providing for the sale of unserviceable vessels belonging to the navy. The senate rejected the bill from the chamber of deputies authorizing the government to purchase the Melhoramentos do Brazil railway. Senator Lauro Sodré introduced a bill for a national exhibition in 1900 for commemorating the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil.

Art. 6.—*Senate*.—Senator Bernardo de Mendonça censured the *Journal do Commercio*

for attacking congress. He also censured the government for printing the *Cidade do Rio* gratuitously at the national printing office and for paying the editor of that journal 12,000 or 15,000 a month for defending the government. The senate sustained the President's veto of the Brazil Great Southern Railway bill. — *Chamber of Deputies.*— Deputy Cassiano complained that the government had not yet sent to congress the estimates required for financing the budget.

## COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that the board of directors of the Associação Commercial of this city has telegraphed to Campos Sales requesting him to endeavor to obtain from the French government a reduction in the import duty on coffee.

—If there is a prospect of a failure of the next crop, as many planters allege, why not try the effect of fertilizing and pruning? If the coffee trees are exhausted by the heavy crops of the last two years, then the trees should be carefully pruned as a means of concentrating their strength, and careful cultivation should be employed to restore exhausted vitality.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has promulgated the agreement which it made on the 7th of June with that of Minas Geraes for collecting the export duty on coffee. This agreement provides for the establishment of warehouses for the storage of coffee and the two state governments bind themselves to solicit from the general government the concession of the right of warehousemen to issue warrants on the coffee thus stored. No coffee can be withdrawn from the warehouses before payment of the export duty with the exception of a quantity not exceeding 5% of the total receipts at those warehouses. Whether the coffee is withdrawn or not, the duty must be paid within 90 days after the arrival of the coffee at the warehouse.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is said that groups of armed fanatics are again collecting in the neighborhood of Campos, state of Bahia. They are armed with Mauser and Mannlicher rifles, and the local authorities are unable to disperse them. The problem is one which it will be difficult to solve under present conditions.

The controversy in São Paulo over the request of certain foreign physicians, chiefly Italians, for exemption from the regular examination, has been carried on with a great deal of unnecessary acrimony. For some unexplained reason, the native practitioners and various journals have thought it best to characterize the foreigners as charlatans.

—Our readers should not forget that the 1000-000 notes of the 5th and 6th estampas are exchangeable without discount only up to the 31st ult. The 5000 notes of the 5th estampa, 2000 and 500 of the 6th estampa, 200 of the 7th estampa, and all the notes of banks of issue (including those of the Banco do Brazil) will be exchanged without discount up to 31st December next.

The latest telegram about the Amazonas quarrel is that Gov. Filoto left a blank sheet of paper with his signature attached when he went to Europe, with the understanding that his vice-governor could fill in his resignation in case of necessity. And these are the men who are "chosen" to preside over the destinies of a great country! Can you now really blame *The Rio News* for an occasional expression of pessimism?

—On his arrival at Pará on the 4th inst. Gov. Filoto Pires at once had consultations with the governor of Pará, the military commander of the district Gen. Sobin, and various other personages. The steamer *Peregrina* was held in readiness, and at 10 o'clock p.m. on the 5th the governor and his party left in haste for Manaus. There will probably be an entertaining and edifying conflict on his arrival there between the two juveniles and their corrupt followers. Last evening a letter telegraph says that Gov. Filoto had returned to Pará. He met a steamer from Manaus, and the news discouraged him.

—There has been some very queer work at Manaus, in addition to the peculiar settlement of that jobbing port scheme. It would seem that a letter of resignation from Governor Filoto Pires was presented to the assembly, which was promptly accepted. Gov. Filoto, on his arrival at Pará, was advised of the acceptance of his resignation, and at once denounced the letter as forgery. He says he never resigned, and that he proposes to assume the governorship. Politics in Amazonas are evidently becoming more than exciting. Frauds, corruption, forgeries, and all that, will hardly tend to demonstrate the fitness of such people for self-government.

—Gov. Filoto Pires has sent a telegram to President Prudente de Moraes asking to be reinstated in the office of governor of Amazonas. It was stated some time ago, our readers will remember, that the state legislature, cancelling Filoto's leave of absence, had ordered him to return to the state within 15 days under penalty of losing his office. Filoto accordingly hastened to return and was on his way to Manaus, when he was met by a telegram informing him that the legislature had accepted his resignation. He vows, however, that he has not resigned and has no intention of doing so. If any document purporting to be his resignation has been sent to the legislature, it is, he asserts, a forgery.

—The lands, buildings, machinery and other properties of the Companhia Internacional de Marahú, situated on the Marahú river, state of Bahia, are to be sold in this city by auction to-day, under judicial liquidation. The company was organized to distill and refine petroleum, to manufacture machine oils, soap, candles, etc., and to carry on various other industries, such as brick-making, sawing lumber, etc. A large amount of money has been expended in machinery, buildings, etc., great part of which will be lost.

—Some days ago the *Commercio de São Paulo* published a reproduction of a group of 23 assassins, robbers, gamblers and thieves, which were recently captured at São Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo. This band is known to have been responsible for no less than 31 crimes. There is one Portuguese woman in the gang, who was employed as a spy, the remainder being Italians of the other sex. The existence of such bands of criminals at such small places as São Carlos is certainly a bad sign, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will allow themselves to be influenced by no false sentiment. The country districts should be most carefully protected against such malefactors, so that the true industries of Brazil can be properly developed.

—Something new in dueling has just come to light in São Paulo. A challenge having passed between Felix Bocayna and Zaccarini, both journalists, the former exacted as a preliminary condition that the latter should exhibit an affidavit, signed by the Italian consul, affirming his moral character (*moralidade*). The consul very properly refused to sign any such document, and the duel had to be postponed. Sunday says he is rejoiced to see this new feature in dueling. If every duelist were obliged to first secure a certificate as to his moral character, there would not be so many duels, said Sunday, and then there would not be so many silly exhibitions on the part of otherwise respectable members of society. And then, perhaps it would be good policy for every duelist to require his antagonist to exhibit his birth certificate, his life insurance policy, a quitance from his grocer and tailor, and properly signed receipts from his surgeon and undertaker. There is nothing like having serious matters treated seriously.

## CRICKET.

SANTOS DE SÃO PAULO.

The second visit of the S. P. A. C. to Santos and the 3rd fixture between the two rival clubs this season was played on 31st inst., the result being a very decisive win for Santos, by one innings and 25 runs.

The Paulistas certainly had not their strongest eleven, two or three of the men chosen being unable to come down, nevertheless the team was fairly representative.

Miller won the toss for São Paulo and decided to bat, and therefore had the advantage of the best pitch. The scoring on both sides was slow. This can be partly accounted for by the soft bench, but the total collapse of the Paulistas in the 1st innings was a surprise to everybody, the whole side being put out for 13 runs. This is the smallest score ever made by a S. Paulo team against Santos and no doubt will remain a record for many years.

The batting of the São Paulo men was weak and we cannot commend Miller for playing the game he did at such a critical time. When he saw so many of his men fail to score he should have played a freer game, and endeavored to loose up his side. Miller is quite capable of scoring fast against any bowling, and there was nothing very difficult about the bowling of Tross and Barber on Sunday week. Miller went in first wicket down and carried his bat for seven.

The second innings of the Paulistas was practically a repetition of the first, one man alone, Stewart, got into double figures; he made twelve by patient play, when he had to retire 12-6. Blumley remained at the wickets about 75 minutes, for 5. Tross who had tempted him with every kind of ball finally clean bowled him. Miller was out off a very unsatisfactory ball; he played his first ball, a full pitch from Barber, straight into Tomlinson's hands at coverpoint and was easily held. Wyatt was smartly run out. The rest of the men were clean bowled, the total of the innings being 27.

The Santos fielding was quite up to the mark, one or two slight mistakes only being made. Routh as usual was excellent, his picking up and returning being perfect, and he, together with Burgess behind the wickets, was responsible for three of the batsmen being run out. Barber and Tross as the analysis shows, both had splendid averages.

Santos batting was steady, each man doing a little, Vieira being the only man who failed absolutely.

The position of the two clubs now is: Santos—won 12, lost 7, drawn 7. Total matches played since the formation of S. A. Club in 1890, 26. It will be seen therefore that São Paulo will have to wait a year or so yet before they will be able to turn the tables on the Santos.

After the match several of the São Paulo men accompanied by some Santosists drove along to José Menino and walked over the new ground of the S. A. C. The Paulistas expressed themselves highly pleased with the advanced state in which the ground was, and their genial captain, Charlie Miller, remarked that he hoped in the future the two old clubs would there fight out many a cricket battle with the same good feeling that has charac-

terized these matches since their inauguration.

The score was as follows:

### S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB

#### First Innings.

P. W. Crewe, b. Barber.....	1
H. Crompton, b. Tross.....	1
C. W. Miller, not out.....	0
E. Wyatt, run out.....	7
E. Stewart, b. Tross.....	0
F. Blumley, run out.....	0
W. Rule, ct. Routh, b. Tross.....	1
H. Greenland, ct. and b. Tross.....	0
E. Blumley, b. Tross.....	0
J. Shaw, b. Barber.....	0
F. Knight, b. Barber.....	0
Extras.....	1

#### Second Innings.

P. W. Crewe, b. Barber.....	1
H. Crompton, b. Tross.....	0
C. W. Miller, ct. Tomlinson, b. Barber.....	0
E. Wyatt, run out.....	0
E. Stewart, l. b. w. b. Barber.....	12
F. Blumley, b. Barber.....	5
W. Rule, b. Barber.....	0
H. Greenland, ct. Tomlinson, b. Barber.....	1
E. Blumley, b. Tross.....	5
J. Shaw, b. Barber.....	0
F. Knight, not out.....	2
Extras.....	2

### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

#### First Innings.

A. M. Burgess, ct. Knight, b. Miller.....	0
J. de S. Routh, b. Rule.....	10
H. Barber, b. Miller.....	9
H. Crompton, b. Miller.....	3
A. K. Routh, b. Miller.....	12
J. A. Cross, b. Miller.....	3
G. Tomlinson, b. Miller.....	5
R. O. Broad, not out.....	3
R. C. Lloyd, ct. Greenland, b. Rule.....	2
C. G. Vieira, b. Rule.....	3
Extras.....	3

#### Second Innings.

A. M. Burgess, ct. Knight, b. Miller.....	0
J. de S. Routh, b. Rule.....	10
H. Barber, b. Miller.....	9
H. Crompton, b. Miller.....	3
A. K. Routh, b. Miller.....	12
J. A. Cross, b. Miller.....	3
G. Tomlinson, b. Miller.....	5
R. O. Broad, not out.....	3
R. C. Lloyd, ct. Greenland, b. Rule.....	2
C. G. Vieira, b. Rule.....	3
Extras.....	3

## RAILROAD NOTES

—Whenever there is little news stirring the newspapers report negotiations for the sale of a railway to a foreign syndicate. On the present occasion the railway selected for this purpose is the Sorocabana.

We are glad to note that the senate has declined to reject a bill providing for the purchase of the Melhamentos railway. At a time when the state is selling, or losing its unprofitable lines, it would be extreme folly to purchase another.

—The London & River Plate Bank will continue to receive the dividend of the Leopoldina Railway Co. and exchange it for the new bonds to the end of the month of August. Those of our readers who have not already changed their shares, had better hurry up and do so.

—On the 6th inst. between the stations of Boa Vista and Jacuba on the Paulista railway, a train was derailed by cattle on the track. The engineer and some of the passengers were killed and the locomotive and several cars were very much damaged. The loss is estimated at 180,000.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brazilian cruiser *Tiradentes* left Santa Catharina on the 7th inst. for this port.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Berlin* on the 3rd inst., were: Messrs. C. Pereira da Cunha, C. A. Gamboa and E. Ugolotti.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's liner *Leopoldina* on the 2nd inst., were: Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Drees, Mr. Guttman, and Mr. J. A. S. de Menezes.

—It is announced that in view of the improvements made at the port of Santos the Royal Mail company has resolved to make a monthly call there with their large mail steamers. The first in this new service is the *Nile* which arrives here to-day.

—The P. S. N. Co's mail boat *Berlin* brought the following passengers to Rio, on 2nd inst.: Dr. A. W. Sheldon, Mr. Victor Notthmann Jr., Mr. W. H. Martin, Mrs. Clara M. Clemence, Mr. and Mrs. Tebyrica, and Luis, Maria, August and Ray Tebyrica, Misses Margarita, Irina, and Corina Tebyrica, Mr. J. J. Ferreira and family, and Mr. Jules Sain.

—The following passengers left Rio on the 5th inst., by the S. S. *Galileo*, of the Lamport & Holt Line: Mrs. Florence A. Barnes and Mr. H. Estinghausen to New York, and Mr. Otto Knies to Bahia. Amongst the passengers in transit from the River Plate were our old friends, Rev. Dr. Drees and his talented wife, and Mr. Michael Scally, who are going to New York.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio by the S. S. *Galileo* were: From New York: Mr. and Mrs. Maria Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Clark and a child, Rev. J. S. Kennedy, wife and 3 children, Mrs. J. Brown, Miss Pescard, Miss Elertine, and Mrs. E. Smythe. From Bahia: Mr. C. P. de Souza, Mr. R. Jevons, Miss Lydia Mares, Miss Anne Vereginna, and Mr. A. Atlas.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Ligion* on the 2nd inst. were: For Liverpool: Mrs. J. Price and infant, Miss A. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. George, Miss S. George, Messrs. T. Chemnitz, W. Marks, A. J. Fregid, L. W. A. Hayne, Joseph Pryor, J. S. Pryor, and W. Kent. For La Pollice: Mrs. Barragat, Mr. and Mrs. Stop, Miss L. Grasey, and Mr. J. C. Bourgos. For Lisbon: Messrs. A. R. Costa Neves and F. R. de Gama.

## LOCAL NOTES

—On the 1st inst. President Prudente de Moraes signed the copyright bill voted by congress.

—The Italian minister, Count Antonelli, has been slightly ill for some days past, but is now quite well again.

—The sub-solicitor of the Federal District has appealed from the sentence acquitting the alleged murderers of Col. Gentil de Castro.

—On Saturday last the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of Peru, formally signed the treaty of asylum and extradition between these two countries, on which they have been for some time engaged.

—The ratifications of the arbitration treaty between Brazil and France were formally exchanged on Friday last. This treaty will, it is expected, provide a definite settlement of the French Guiana boundary dispute.

—It has been announced for some time that the President intended to make an excursion to Santos and São Paulo, but he has lately advised his friends that he has changed his plans and will not leave Rio until the end of his term.

—The knife is again becoming a little too prominent. Several persons were killed and wounded in and about this city last week on account of the practice of resorting to the knife in every dispute. Would it not be well to hang a few of these assassins?

—It would seem that various persons have been protesting against the use of their names on committees organized to give a *grande festival em homenagem ao alto commercio nacional e estrangeiro*, which is to come off at the S. Pedro theatre on the 17th inst.

—The authorities are evidently writing upon Providence for relief from the rigors of the drought in this vicinity. The water supply is becoming dangerously scarce in some quarters, but it is still abundant with those favored individuals who have "fixed things" with the inspectors.

—The police continue to inflict fines upon the persons engaged in the scandalous *jogo de bicho*, but apparently without result. The fines are so small and the profits so large that the gamblers can easily afford to pay when caught. Six months at stone-breaking might perhaps have a better effect.

—Were it not that some semi-official organ might accuse us of untruthfulness and a malicious desire to malign the country, we should say just here that the weather is exceptionally hot and dry, our water supply is dangerously short, and the danger of a fever epidemic is becoming imminent.

—Just beyond the Botanical Garden there is a collection of "model" artisans' dwellings called the "Villa Sauer," the drainage from which is allowed to discharge into the Rio Anaco, to the great prejudice and danger of the neighborhood. The sanitary authorities have called upon the public works department to remedy the evil.

—Of the period fixed by the constitution for the congressional session less than a month now remains, and yet the discussion of the budget has not even been commenced. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons doubtless think that for legislators of a country whose government is promising retrenchment, such conduct is, to say the least, very peculiar.

—The continued heat and drought are causing much inconvenience and suffering throughout the city, and are bringing us face to face with a very great danger—an early outbreak of yellow fever. Little has been done thus far to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and we may therefore expect to pay dearly for the negligence and incompetence of our sanitary officials.

—There was a tremendous crowd in the Largo Machado last night when the Botanical Garden Co. tried a new experiment. This was a free exhibition of the cinematograph thrown from their office window to a screen on the Praça Duque de Caxias. The humorous views given were heartily enjoyed by the crowd, and we hear that the exhibition will be continued for several nights.

—The director of Botanical Garden having applied to the city prefect to have the Rio Macaco cleaned, because it has become a danger to public health, the latter replies that the service does not fall within his department. It would appear that nothing falls within that department but a very large revenue, which is paid out in salaries to men who have no duties to perform.

—In the first half of the present year there were registered in this city 3,720 births, 4,316 deaths, 678 marriages, 85,509 arrivals by sea and 74,189 departures. By the health authorities were visited 853 steamers and 199 sailing vessels. At the Ilha Grande quarantine station the number of vessels visited was 17 steamers and 11 sailing vessels whose aggregate tonnage was 29,087, and which carried 995 seamen and 9,930 passengers.



[illegible]







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**Missing Friends.**

The British Consul will be glad to receive information of the following

**RIDEWAY, Frederick** — Acrobat and general circus performer — supposed to have come in Rio in July, 1895. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

**NOLDE, George W.** — 25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

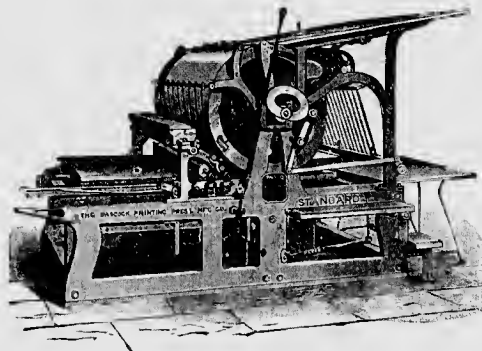
**RYOT, Patrick and James** — who left County Wexford Ireland, about 25 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer,  
accompanied by the money and the post-  
office address of the applicant, will be  
promptly filled and the pills will be for-  
warded registered by post, at the follow-  
ing rates:—Per single box, 25,000, per  
half dozen boxes, 125,000; per dozen boxes  
250,000.

Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bo-  
reno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74,  
Londrar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
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title at the beginning of April, 1874, when it was pub-  
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been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
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